

NEW SPECIES OF *ENOCLERUS* FROM MEXICO,
CENTRAL AMERICA, AND VENEZUELA
(COLEOPTERA: CLERIDAE)¹

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ABSTRACT

Eight new species are described, including *Enoclerus (Enoclerus) nigricans* from Puebla; *E. (E.) aethiops* from Chiapas; *E. (E.) ablusus* from Chiapas; *E. (E.) reburrus* from Zacetas, Durango, Hidalgo, and Chiapas; *E. (E.) signifer* from Canal Zone and Costa Rica; *E. (E.) pisinnus* from Venezuela; *E. (E.) nelsoni* from Oaxaca; and *E. (E.) irregularis* from Honduras.

Other studies involving species of *Enoclerus* have prompted the preparation of this paper. Names are needed for several new species whose internal anatomy and classification are under investigation by G. Ekis and for other new species whose role in coniferous forest communities in Mexico are being studied by forest entomologists.

The specimens used in this study have been provided by G. Ekis, The Ohio State University; E. M. Fisher, Long Beach State University; H. A. Hespenheide, University of California, Los Angeles; H. F. Howden, Carleton University; and G. H. Nelson, Kansas City College of Osteopathic Medicine. I gratefully acknowledge this assistance.

Enoclerus (Enoclerus) nigricans Barr, **new species**
(Fig. 1)

Male: Small-sized, slender; black, labium brown. *Head* subequal in width to pronotum; surface very finely, densely, indistinctly punctate, faintly roughened, moderately clothed with short, subrecumbent whitish hairs, anteriorly directed on vertex, medially directed on front, sparsely intermixed with long, erect and suberect black hairs, lower front with long, suberect white hairs; front subflattened except for a slight median swelling; eyes rather large, depth of emargination over half the length of scape; antenna with segments 3-7 subequal, elongate, segment 8 subglobular, much narrower than club which is rather loosely joined, segment 9 subglobular, slightly narrower than segment 10, segment 10 more or less transverse, subequal in width to segment 11, segment 11 ovate, shorter than length of segments 9 and 10 combined, outer apical angle broadly rounded, inner margin faintly sinuate, inner apical angle narrowly rounded. *Pronotum* narrower than width of elytra across humeri, slightly broader than long (51:40), very finely, densely, somewhat roughly punctate, moderately clothed with short, anteriorly directed black hairs and a small concentration of whitish hairs at middle, more sparsely intermixed with long, suberect black hairs; anterior transverse impression faintly indicated, broadly U-shaped on disk, indistinct at sides; basal collar distinct, hind margin truncate; disk feebly convex; sides broadest in front of middle, feebly sinuate anteriorly, arcuately narrowed posteriorly to basal collar; front margin subtruncate. *Scutellum* densely clothed with short white hairs, surface obscured. *Elytra* approximately twice as long as width across humeri (142:68), finely, densely roughened, nearly scabrous, densely

¹Published with the approval of the Director of the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station as Research Paper No. 7864.

clothed with short, suberect black hairs sparsely intermixed with longer, erect dark hairs and with a narrow elongate patch of short white hairs at sides near middle and an indistinct, oblique line of short white hairs at about middle, extending from disk posteriorly to suture, then along suture to apical fourth where it obliquely extends to sides; subbasal swellings very faintly indicated; disk subflattened; sides feebly expanded behind middle then strongly, arcuately narrowed to separately and narrowly rounded apices. *Legs* slender, indistinctly punctate, slightly roughened, moderately clothed with short, subrecumbent white hairs, sparsely intermixed with long, erect white hairs and black hairs; tibiae not carinate; tarsi with segment 1 narrowed, ventral pad indistinct, not cleft, segment 2 with pad broadened, indistinctly cleft, segments 3-4 with pads broadened, deeply cleft. *Mesosternum* sparsely clothed with rather long white hairs at middle and shorter subrecumbent hairs at sides; apical median process narrow, blunt at apex, on same plane as metasternal process. *Metasternum* moderately clothed with short, subrecumbent white hairs; anterior median process narrow. *Abdomen* feebly shining, indistinctly punctate, moderately clothed with short, subrecumbent white hairs. *Length*: 5.3 mm.

Holotype male (California Academy of Sciences) and 2 male and 1 female paratypes from Highway 190, between Puebla and Mexico City [Puebla] 10,000' 7-VII-72, G. H. Nelson, on pine slash. Paratypes in the collections of G. H. Nelson and W. F. Barr.

This distinctive small black species can be most easily recognized by the nearly scabrous condition of the elytra and by the unique pattern of elytral pubescence. It is placed next to *E. ocreatus* (Horn). The body length of the paratypic series ranges from 4.6 to 5.5 mm.

Enoclerus (Enoclerus) aethiops Barr, new species
(Fig. 2)

Male: Small-sized, slender; reddish brown, head narrowly black across vertex, scutellum black, elytra broadly darkened on disk behind middle, meso- and metasternum and abdomen black. *Head* subequal in width to pronotum; surface very finely, densely, irregularly punctate, moderately clothed with short, subrecumbent white hairs and short and long, erect black hairs, lower front with long, anteriorly directed white hairs; front flattened except for a faint median swelling; eyes moderate-sized, depth of emargination subequal to length of scape; antenna with segments 3-6 subequal, elongate, segments 7 and 8 subglobular, much narrower than club which is abruptly enlarged and rather loosely joined, segment 9 subglobular, segment 10 transverse, slightly wider than segment 9, segment 11 equal in width to segment 10, slightly shorter than combined lengths of segments 9 and 10, outer apical angle broadly sinuate, inner apical angle slightly prolonged, narrowly rounded. *Pronotum* narrower than width of elytra across humeri, length subequal to greatest width (55:56), very finely, densely, somewhat roughly punctate, densely clothed with short, anteriorly directed black hairs, more sparsely intermixed with long, suberect black hairs and along sides and across base with short and long, suberect white hairs; anterior transverse impression indistinct on disk and at sides; basal collar distinct, hind margin broadly, shallowly, arcuately emarginate; disk subflattened; sides broadest at front, subparallel to middle, then strongly arcuately narrowed to basal collar; front margin broadly, shallowly arcuate. *Scutellum* densely clothed with short white hairs, surface obscured. *Elytra* approximately twice as long as width across humeri (151:76), densely, indistinctly punctate, faintly roughened, densely clothed with short, suberect black hairs, sparsely intermixed with long, erect black hairs, with faint concentrations of short white hairs at humeri and along suture and across disk on basal fourth, middle with an irregular, undulating fascia of short, posteriorly directed, subrecumbent white hairs extending from sides to near suture, apical fifth with an irregular concentration of short, posteriorly directed, subrecumbent white hairs; subbasal swellings faintly indicated; disk subflattened; sides gradually tapering to apical fourth, then strongly, arcuately narrowed to separately and narrowly rounded apices. *Legs* rather slender, indistinctly punctate, slightly roughened, moderately clothed with short white hairs and black hairs, sparsely intermixed with long, erect white hairs and black hairs; tibiae with carinae moderately developed, interrupted before apex; tarsi with segment 1 narrowed, ventral pad indistinct, not cleft, segment 2 with ventral pad broadened, faintly cleft, segments 3 and 4 with

ventral pads broadened, deeply cleft. *Mesosternum* roughened, moderately clothed with rather long white hairs at middle, nearly smooth and with short subrecumbent hairs at sides; apical median process narrow, blunt at apex, on same plane as metasternal process. *Metasternum* moderately clothed with short white hairs; anterior median process narrow. *Abdomen* feebly shining, faintly punctate and roughened, moderately clothed with short white hairs. *Length*: 5.5 mm.

Holotype, male (California Academy of Sciences) from LLU Biol. Station, 2 mi. northwest of Pueblo Nuevo, Chiapas, 13-VII-65, G. H. Nelson, on *Pinus ayacahuite*. Three male paratypes with same label data except 12-VII-65, one male paratype from 3 mi. northwest of Pueblo Nuevo, Chiapas, 15-VII-65, G. H. Nelson, on *Pinus ayacahuite*; two male paratypes from San Cristobal de las Casas, Chiapas, 5-VI-74, C. W. O'Brien; two male paratypes from 6 mi. east San Cristobal L. C., Chiapas 7-V and 2-VI-69, H. F. Howden, beating pine; two male paratypes from 8 and 11 mi. northeast San Cristobal L. C., Chiapas 17 and 18-V-69, H. F. Howden; one male paratype from 40 mi. south Valle Nacional, Oaxaca, 9500', 25-V-71, H. Howden. Paratypes in the collections of G. Ekis, H. F. Howden, G. H. Nelson, and W. F. Barr.

Enoclerus aethiops is related to the widely distributed *E. lecontei* (Wolcott). The reddish brown body and the two large conspicuous patches of hairs at the middle and apices of the elytra are distinctive in the recognition of *E. aethiops*. It also bears superficial resemblance to *E. ablusus* with which it occurs sympatrically. However, that species does not have all patches of white elytral hairs posteriorly directed and its elytra are more conspicuously granulate than are those of *E. aethiops*.

The type series ranges in length from 4.1 to 6.1 mm. Several of the paratypes have the elytra conspicuously darkened beneath the concentrations of subrecumbent hair at the middle and apical fifth. Also, in some specimens the darkened area behind the middle of the elytra is reduced or absent.

Enoclerus (Enoclerus) ablusus Barr, new species
(Fig. 3)

Male: Small-sized, slender; brown, vertex, fore femora and thoracic sternites dark brown, scutellar area of elytra, trochanters, and middle and hind legs pale brown. *Head* subequal in width to pronotum; vertex and upper front finely, densely, shallowly punctate with a median and a lateral patch of short, subrecumbent, anteriorly directed white hairs, sparsely intermixed with short, suberect and long, erect black hairs; front shallowly depressed on either side of middle, finely, sparsely, somewhat rugously punctate, moderately clothed with short, subrecumbent, medially directed white hairs, lower front with short and long, suberect, anteriorly directed white hairs; eyes moderate-sized, depth of emargination equal to approximately three-fourths the length of scape; antenna with segments 2 and 3 subcylindrical, segments 4-8 progressively very slightly thicker, club moderately enlarged, loosely joined, segment 9 as wide as long, segment 10 slightly broader, subrectangular, transverse, segment 11 slightly broader than segment 10, three-fourths as long as combined lengths of segments 9 and 10, outer apical angle broadly rounded, inner apical angle narrowly rounded. *Pronotum* slightly narrower than width of elytra across humeri, length subequal to greatest width (53:55), finely, densely, roughly punctate, rather densely clothed with short, subrecumbent, anteriorly directed white hairs, moderately intermixed with short, suberect and long, erect black hairs especially laterally; anterior transverse impression faintly indicated, broadly U-shaped on disk; basal collar distinct, hind margin broadly, shallowly, arcuately emarginate; disk feebly convex; sides broadest at front, faintly sinuately narrowed to middle, then broadly arcuately narrowed to basal collar; front margin broadly, shallowly arcuate. *Scutellum* densely clothed with short white hairs, surface obscured. *Elytra* nearly $2\frac{1}{4}$ times longer than width across humeri (141:63), finely, densely, somewhat granulate, with an anterior and a posterior large patch of short, subrecumbent, moderately dense white hairs, interspersed with short, subrecumbent black hairs and sparsely intermixed with long, erect black hairs and white hairs especially across base and along sides, anterior patch of white hairs extending from behind base on disk and from humeri to beyond basal third, hairs on disk directed lat-

erally, hairs near sides directed posteriorly, posterior patch of white hairs occupying most of apical third, hairs directed postero-laterally, anterior and posterior patches narrowly joined along suture; subbasal swellings faintly evident; disk slightly convex; sides gradually and very slightly expanded from behind humeri to apical third, then moderately arcuately narrowed to the separately and broadly rounded apices. *Legs* rather slender, nearly smooth, tibiae and hind femora finely roughened, moderately clothed with short, subrecumbent and suberect white hairs, sparsely intermixed with long, erect black hairs and white hairs; tibiae with carinae faintly indicated; tarsi with segments 1-4 of pro- and mesotarsus and segments 2-4 of metatarsus broadened, ventral pad distinct, deeply cleft on segments 3 and 4, not cleft on other segments, segment 1 of metatarsus narrowed, ventral pad small. *Mesosternum* roughened, moderately clothed with long, erect white hairs at middle; apical median process narrow, rounded at apex, on same plane as metasternal process. *Metasternum* smooth, moderately clothed with short, depressed white hairs laterally and suberect hairs medially, shallowly depressed at middle before narrowed anterior median process. *Abdomen* shining, sparsely clothed with short, subrecumbent white hairs, and a few long, erect white hairs. *Length*: 5.6 mm.



Figs. 1-8, elytral patterns (not to scale) of *Enoclerus* spp.: 1) *E. (E.) nigricans*; 2) *E. (E.) aethiops*; 3) *E. (E.) alblusus*; 4) *E. (E.) reburrus*; 5) *E. (E.) signifer*; 6) *E. (E.) pisinnus*; 7) *E. (E.) nelsoni*; 8) *E. (E.) irregularis*.

Holotype, male (California Academy of Sciences) and one female paratype from LLU Biological Station, 2 miles northwest of Pueblo Nuevo, Chiapas, 16-VII-65, G. H. Nelson, on *Pinus ayacahuite*. Six male and nine female paratypes with same collection data except taken on 12, 13 and 15-VII-65. Paratypes in the collections of G. H. Nelson and W. F. Barr.

This species also shows closest relationships with *E. lecontei*. However, it has a different overall body coloration and the elytra have a larger anterior patch of white hairs, lack a narrow undulating fascia of white hairs at the middle, and are more distinctly granulate than with that species. Also, *E. ablusus* lacks the small elytral pustules so often present on *E. lecontei*.

Some specimens on the type series show a few pale flecks near the base of the elytra, also on others, the basal half of the elytra may have several pairs of very small concentrations of white hairs that present a somewhat spotted appearance. Specimens in the type series range in length from 4.1 to 7.1 mm.

Enoclerus (Enoclerus) reburrus Barr, **new species**

(Fig. 4)

Male: Moderate-sized, robust; black, elytra with a pair of large, irregularly margined, transverse whitish markings at middle; upper surface very densely clothed with short, suberect reddish-brown hairs, sparsely intermixed with longer, erect black hairs. *Head* slightly narrower than pronotum; surface finely, densely punctate; front slightly convex, upper half pubescent as on upper body surface, hairs tending to be directed medially, lower half densely clothed with short and long, suberect, medially directed pale hairs, hairs of epistomal area longer and directed anteriorly; eyes of moderate size, depth of emargination subequal to length of scape; antenna with segments 3-5 subcylindrical, segments 6-8 slightly more compact, club abruptly enlarged with segments 9 and 10 subequal in width, segment 9 subglobular, segment 10 transverse, subrectangular, segment 11 equal in width to segment 10, slightly shorter than combined length of segments 9 and 10, outer apical angle broadly rounded, inner apical angle nearly rectangular. *Pronotum* narrower than width of elytra across humeri, length subequal to greatest width (95:100), finely, very densely punctate; anterior transverse impression not evident on disk or at sides; basal collar distinct, hind margin subtruncate; disk slightly convex; sides strongly arcuate, broadest in front of middle, feebly narrowed anteriorly, strongly narrowed posteriorly to basal collar; front margin very broadly, shallowly arcuate. *Scutellum* densely clothed with short whitish hairs, surface obscured. *Elytra* approximately $1\frac{3}{4}$ times longer than width across humeri (225:130), finely, very densely punctate; extreme base clothed with long, erect white hairs, markings with short white hairs; subbasal swellings faintly indicated; disk convex; sides subparallel to apical third, then strongly, arcuately narrowed to the separately and broadly rounded apices. *Legs* rather stout, densely punctulate, tibiae faintly roughened, densely clothed with very short, subdepressed pale hairs, moderately intermixed with long, erect white hairs and on protibiae with predominately black hairs; tibiae with carinae complete; tarsi with segment 1 moderately broadened, ventral pad distinct, not cleft, segments 2-4 with ventral pad broadened, deeply cleft. *Mesosternum* finely, densely roughened, densely clothed with short, suberect whitish hairs medially and shorter, subrecumbent hairs laterally; apical median process narrow, blunt at apex, strongly elevated apically, above metasternal process. *Metasternum* densely clothed with short, subrecumbent whitish hairs; anterior median process narrow, roughly sculptured, slightly elevated. *Abdomen* slightly shining, moderately clothed with short, suberect whitish hairs, sparsely intermixed with slightly longer erect hairs. *Length:* 8.5 mm.

Holotype, male (Canadian National Collection) from Sn. Juan, Zacetas, 6-VII-69, L. A. Kelton. One female paratype from 24 mi. w. La Ciudad, Durango, 8-VII-64, H. F. Howden; one male paratype from 10 mi. northeast Jacala, Hidalgo, 1,2-VIII-60, Howden; one male paratype from 3 mi. northwest of Pueblo Nuevo, Chiapas, 25-VII-65, G. H. Nelson, on *Ternstroemia tepezapote* Sch. & Cham.; and one female

paratype from LLU Biological Station, 2 mi. northwest Pueblo Nuevo, Chiapas, 13-VII-65, G. H. Nelson, on *Acacia pennatula* (S. & C.) Benth. Paratypes in the Canadian National Collection and the collections of G. H. Nelson and W. F. Barr.

This chunky species is unique by having densely placed reddish pubescence over the upper body surface. It appears to be most closely related to *E. palmii* (Schaeffer).

The two paratypes from Chiapas differ slightly from the more northerly occurring specimens by having a broad area immediately posterior to the median fascia densely clothed with black hairs. This is regarded as normally expected variation of the species. The paratype series has a size range of 6.3 to 8.5 mm.

Enoclerus (Enoclerus) signifer Barr, new species
(Fig. 5)

Male: Large-sized, robust; black, elytra with a slight purplish cast and three pairs of yellowish markings located in front of and between humeri and scutellum, at middle and in front of apices, extreme base of abdominal segment 1 pale. *Head* subequal in width to pronotum; surface very finely, densely, indistinctly punctate, densely clothed with very short, suberect white hairs, moderately intermixed with long, erect black hairs, upper vertex clothed with very short, suberect black hairs, lower front clothed with long, suberect white hairs; front subconvex with a slight, longitudinal, smooth swelling at middle; eyes large, depth of emargination approximately three-fourths the length of scape; antenna piceous, ventral surface of segment 1 pale, segments 9-11 dark brown, segments 3-5 subcylindrical, segments 6-8 more subglobular, club abruptly enlarged, compact; segments 9 and 10 subequal, transverse, segment 11 slightly broader than segment 10, subequal to length of segments 9 and 10 combined, outer apical angle broadly rounded, inner apical angle slightly prolonged, narrowly rounded. *Pronotum* slightly narrower than width of elytra across humeri, length subequal to greatest width (95:98), very finely and densely punctate, densely clothed with short, subdepressed, anteriorly directed black hairs, more sparsely intermixed with longer, suberect black hairs, sides and base densely clothed with short, suberect white hairs, sparsely intermixed with long, erect black hairs and white hairs; anterior transverse depression moderately indicated throughout, broadly U-shaped on disk; basal collar distinct, hind margin broadly, shallowly arcuately emarginate; disk slightly convex in front of and behind transverse depression; sides strongly arcuate, broadest at about middle, sinuately narrowed anteriorly, strongly narrowed posteriorly to basal collar; front margin broadly, shallowly arcuate. *Scutellum* densely clothed with short, white hairs, surface visible, nearly smooth. *Elytra* approximately twice as long as width across humeri (235:120), very finely, densely, indistinctly punctate, nearly smooth, densely clothed with very short, subrecumbent to suberect black hairs, replaced by white hairs on pale areas and at apices, sparsely intermixed with long, erect black hairs, basal area more densely clothed with long black hairs and with long white hairs across front margin, basal fourth with a broad but indistinct concentration of very short white hairs extending obliquely from behind humeri to suture and then anteriorly to scutellum; subbasal swellings very faintly indicated, disk slightly convex; sides subparallel to apical fourth then broadly, arcuately narrowed to the separately and narrowly rounded apices. *Legs* slender, densely clothed with short, subrecumbent white hairs, sparsely but conspicuously intermixed with long, erect white hairs and black hairs; femora nearly smooth; tibiae faintly roughened, carinae distinct, extending from base to apex; tarsi with segments 1-4 broadened except for segment 1 of metatarsus which is narrowed, pad of segment 1 not cleft, of segment 2 faintly cleft, of segments 3 and 4 deeply cleft. *Mesosternum* roughened and moderately clothed with short, suberect white hairs medially, nearly smooth and densely clothed with very short, recumbent white hairs laterally; apical median process narrow, elevated apically, blunt at apex. *Metasternum* densely clothed with short, subrecumbent white hairs except for a longitudinal glabrous area at middle, shallowly depressed at middle before anterior median process which is narrow and slightly elevated anteriorly. *Abdomen* in part shining, with a broad glabrous and smooth area across base of segments 2-6, otherwise punctulate and moderately clothed with short, subrecumbent white hairs. *Length:* 10.5 mm.

Holotype, male (National Museum of Natural History) and one male paratype from Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone. The holotype collected May 1941 at light; the paratype 4-11-VII-41 and with the notation "Z-4833". One male and one female paratypes from Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, Panama, 9010' N 79° 50' W, H. A. Hespenheide, 2 and 23-VII-77. Three male paratypes from Golfito, Puntar, Costa Rica, 10-100 m., 25,26-VI-76, E. M. Fisher. Paratypes in the collections of G. Ekis, H. A. Hespenheide, and W. F. Barr.

Related to *E. aesopius* (Gorham), this species differs by having a pair of markings at the elytral base, the median markings not strongly expanded on the disk, and the subapical markings not strongly narrowed. In addition, *E. signifer* has the extreme base of the first abdominal sternite pale and the elytra have subbasal and apical concentrations of hairs—features that *E. aesopius* lacks.

No color or structural variation of note is evident in the five specimens studied. In size they range from 8.3 to 10.8 mm.

Enoclerus (Enoclerus) pisinnus Barr, **new species**
(Fig. 6)

Female: Small-sized, slender; black, elytra with an aeneous cast and with four pairs of pale yellow markings located at base on either side of scutellum, at about basal fourth, at middle and at about apical fourth, antenna, mouthparts and legs testaceous. *Head* slightly narrower than pronotum; surface rather densely punctulate, densely clothed with short, suberect, posteriorly directed white hairs, sparsely intermixed with long, erect black hairs, lower front with a small transverse arrangement of medially directed, short white hairs below which are long, suberect, anteriorly directed white hairs; eyes of moderate size, depth of emargination approximately three-fourths the length of scape; antenna with segments 3-6 subcylindrical, segments 7 and 8 slightly more compact, club moderately enlarged with segment 9 subglobular, segment 10 slightly broader, subrectangular, transverse, segment 11 equal in width to segment 10, slightly shorter than combined lengths of segments 9 and 10, outer apical angle broadly rounded, inner apical angle narrowly rounded, nearly pointed. *Pronotum* narrower than width of elytra across humeri, length subequal to greatest width (60:58), sparsely punctulate, faintly roughened laterally, area of pronotal arch more distinctly punctate, faintly roughened, densely, but inconspicuously clothed with short, suberect fine hairs that are pale along anterior transverse impression, basally and laterally and black elsewhere, sparsely intermixed with long, erect black hairs; anterior transverse impression moderately distinct throughout, broadly bowed on disk; basal collar distinct, hind margin broadly, arcuately emarginate; disk convex; sides strongly arcuate, broadest at about middle, sinuately narrowed anteriorly, strongly narrowed posteriorly to basal collar; front margin very broadly, shallowly arcuate. *Scutellum* sparsely clothed with short white hairs, sparsely punctulate. *Elytra* nearly 2¼ times longer than width across humeri (150:68), rather densely punctulate, portions of 2nd and 3rd sets of markings and area between finely, densely, rather roughly punctate and with several obscure, faintly raised longitudinal lines, densely clothed with short, subrecumbent, posteriorly directed, fine black hairs that become whitish on pale markings, sparsely intermixed with long, erect black hairs; subbasal swellings not evident; disk slightly convex; basal markings in the form of large, elongate spots, markings at basal fourth transverse, extending from epipleuron to near suture, slightly arcuate, markings at middle transverse, extending from epipleuron to sutural ridge, strongly arcuate, markings at apical fourth in the form of large transversely oblique spots between lateral and sutural ridges; sides gradually and very slightly expanded from behind humeri to near apical fourth, then strongly arcuately narrowed to the separately and narrowly rounded apices. *Legs* rather slender, nearly smooth, tibiae finely roughened on lower surface, densely, but rather inconspicuously clothed with very short, subrecumbent, fine white hairs, sparsely intermixed with long, erect white hairs and black hairs; tibiae with carinae complete; tarsi with segment 1 of protarsus slightly broadened, ventral pad distinct, segment 1 of meso- and metatarsus narrowed, ventral pad inconspicuous, segments 2-4 distinctly broadened, ventral pads distinct, faintly cleft on segment 2, deeply cleft on segments 3 and 4. *Mesosternum*

moderately clothed with short, suberect white hairs. *Metasternum* densely clothed with short, subrecumbent white hairs. *Abdomen* slightly shining, moderately clothed with short, suberect white hairs. *Length*: 5.1 mm.

Holotype, female (Universidad Central de Venezuela, Facultad de Agronomia, Maracay) and one male paratype from Rancho Grande, Aragua, Venezuela, 1100 m., J. Clavjo. The holotype was collected 18-V-73 and the paratype 14-VIII-73. The paratype, measuring 4.5 mm in length is in the G. Ekis collection.

This species shares with *E. tricinctus* (Chevrolat) and *E. alvarengai* Ekis similarities in size, form, body sculpturing, color, and elytral markings. However, *E. pisinnus* shows several differences of a subtle nature that allow its separation from the two Brazilian species. First, *E. pisinnus* has the elytra densely punctate between the second and third sets of markings in contrast to a punctulate condition of *E. tricinctus* and *E. alvarengai*. Second, the second set of elytral markings of *E. pisinnus* are distinctly more transversely oriented than those of these other species. Finally, with *E. alvarengai* the pronotum has a decided bluish cast and the elytra are blackish-brown and with *E. tricinctus* the pronotal pubescence is tawny and the subapical elytral markings are strongly narrowed. Each of these features is different with *E. pisinnus*.

The median processes of the meso- and metasternum are obscured in the two specimens of *E. pisinnus* studied. Thus, the nature of these structures could not be included in the treatment of this species.

Enoclerus (Enoclerus) nelsoni Barr, new species
(Fig. 7)

Male: Small-sized, slender; testaceous, elytra with a pair of small, transverse, antemedian black markings, a broad, pale median fascia and with apical half black, tibiae of fore and middle legs dark brown, dorso-apical area of hind femora and dorsal area of hind tibiae piceous, abdominal segments 2-6 black. *Head* slightly narrower than pronotum, finely, densely punctulate, faintly roughened, indistinctly clothed with short, subrecumbent, fine pale hairs, lower front with long, suberect pale hairs; front faintly depressed on either side of middle; eyes moderate in size, depth of emargination subequal to half the length of scape; antenna with segments 2-6 subcylindrical, segments 7 and 8 slightly more compact, club moderately enlarged with segment 9 subglobular, segment 10 larger than segment 9, subglobular, segment 11 equal in width to segment 10, slightly shorter than combined lengths of segments 9 and 10, outer apical angle broadly rounded, inner apical angle slightly pointed. *Pronotum* slightly narrower than width of elytra across humeri, length subequal to greatest width (58:55), sparsely punctate, subrugose, nearly smooth on disk in front of scutellum, moderately but inconspicuously clothed with short, anterior directed, suberect, fine white hairs, sparsely intermixed with longer, suberect black hairs and with white hairs along sides, discal smooth area with short, posterior directed, suberect, fine white hairs; anterior transverse depression faintly indicated throughout, broadly, shallowly U-shaped at middle; basal collar distinct, hind margin broadly, arcuately emarginate; disk slightly convex; sides broadest across front, faintly sinuate behind front then gradually, broadly and arcuately narrowed to basal collar; front margin subtruncate. *Scutellum* rather densely clothed with short white hairs; surface moderately punctulate, slightly roughened. *Elytra* slightly more than 2½ times longer than width across humeri (161:62), moderately densely punctate on basal half, densely rugoso-punctate on black and area behind median fascia, with four sets of finely raised, indistinct longitudinal lines extending from base to apical fourth; surface moderately clothed with short, suberect, indistinct, fine white hairs that are posteriorly directed across basal fourth, on lateral areas of fascia and on apical three-fourths, antero-laterally directed on basal three-eighths and medially directed on discal area of fascia, area immediately behind fascia clothed with short, suberect, posteriorly directed black hairs, entire surface also sparsely clothed with moderately long, erect black hairs; subbasal swellings very faintly indicated; disk convex; median fascia broadest at sides, slightly narrowed medially,

indistinctly interrupted before suture; sides subparallel to apical third then gradually, broadly and arcuately narrowed to subrectangular apices. *Legs* slender, femora faintly punctulate, tibiae slightly roughened, densely but inconspicuously clothed with short, suberect, fine white hairs, sparsely intermixed with long, erect black hairs and white hairs; tibiae with carinae complete; tarsi with segment 1 of protarsus slightly broadened, ventral pad distinct, not cleft, segment 1 of meso- and metatarsus somewhat narrowed, ventral pad distinct, not cleft, segments 2-4 distinctly broadened, ventral pads distinct, not cleft on segment 2, faintly cleft on segments 3 and 4. *Mesosternum* sparsely punctate, nearly smooth, sparsely clothed with rather long, suberect white hairs medially and subdepressed hairs laterally; apical median process very narrow, rounded at apex and slightly projecting above metasternal process. *Metasternum* densely punctulate laterally, smooth medially, moderately clothed with short, subdepressed white hairs; anterior median process narrow, slightly elevated. *Abdomen* shining, moderately clothed with short, suberect and subdepressed white hairs. *Length*: 5.3 mm.

Holotype, male (California Academy of Sciences) from 3 miles west of Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, 19-VII-65, G. H. Nelson, on *Acacia pennatula* (S. & C.) Benth. One male and four female paratypes from type locality 9 and 20-VII and 2-VIII-65, G. H. Nelson, on dead limbs and on *Cercidium plurifoliatum*; one male and three female paratypes from 43 km. west of Tapa del Marquez, Oaxaca, 22-IV-73, G. Hevel, at black light; one male paratype from 15 mi. north of La Ventosa Jct., highway 185, Pte. Tlacotepec, south of Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, 8-VI-66, Flint & Ortiz; one male paratype from 5 mi. west of El Cameron, Oaxaca, 20-V-69, J. E. H. Martin. Paratypes in the Canadian National collection and in the collections of the National Museum of Natural History, G. Ekis, G. H. Nelson, and W. F. Barr.

This species is closely related to the recently described *E. vulnus* Ekis. It differs from that species by having the black markings in front of the median fascia of the elytra reduced and by lacking a subapical pale marking.

The type series of *E. nelsoni* shows little variation in color, markings and structure. Even the body length which only ranges from 4.6 to 5.8 mm in the 13 specimens examined is remarkably uniform.

This species is dedicated to Dr. G. H. Nelson as an expression of appreciation for his many favors and assistance over the years and to acknowledge his many contributions to the taxonomy of Coleoptera.

Enoclerus (Enoclerus) irregularis Barr, **new species**
(Fig. 8)

Male: Medium-sized, robust; brownish, elytra with basal fourth in part blackish on disk, with a broad, transverse tan fascia across middle, behind which is a broad, transverse blackish fascia, apical fourth darkened with a narrow, subapical pale fascia, hind femora, sides of metasternum and abdomen mostly blackish. *Head* slightly narrower than pronotum, finely, densely, somewhat roughly punctate, densely clothed with short and rather long erect dark hairs, becoming pale on front and longer and anteriorly directed on lower front; front subflattened, with a faint longitudinal median ridge; eyes moderate in size, depth of emargination subequal to half the length of scape; antenna with segments 2-6 subcylindrical, segments 7 and 8 subequal, faintly broadened apically, club moderately enlarged with segment 9 subglobular, segment 10 distinctly wider than segment 9, transversely subglobular, segment 11 equal in width to segment 10, slightly shorter than combined lengths of segments 9 and 10, outer apical angle broadly rounded, inner apical angle slightly pointed. *Pronotum* narrower than width of elytra across humeri, length subequal to greatest width (95:92), finely, densely, somewhat roughly punctate, densely clothed with short and rather long, anteriorly directed black hairs, densely, but inconspicuously intermixed with short, subrecumbent pale hairs which form a small patch of erect and suberect hairs on anterior transverse impression on either side of middle, lateral areas behind middle with a few, short and long, erect pale hairs; anterior transverse impression distinct throughout, broadly sinuate laterally, broadly U-shaped on disk; basal collar distinct, hind margin broadly, arcuately emarginate; disk strongly convex; sides broadest across middle, slightly narrowing towards front,

strongly, arcuately narrowed to basal collar; front margin slightly arcuate. *Scutellum* densely clothed with short whitish hairs, surface obscured. *Elytra* approximately $1\frac{3}{4}$ times longer than width across humeri (189:104), coarsely, densely, rugosely punctate on basal half, very densely punctulate on apical half; surface densely clothed with short and rather long, erect and suberect, stiff black hairs on basal black areas and with shorter suberect and subrecumbent hairs on black fascia behind middle, densely clothed with short, suberect and subrecumbent whitish hairs on median fascia and on apical fourth, sparsely clothed with short, subrecumbent pale hairs broadly along suture on basal fourth and with long, erect pale hairs across base; subbasal swellings conspicuously developed; disk convex; pale median fascia with front margin narrowed at suture, hind margin undulating, pale subapical fascia obliquely directed anteriorly towards suture; sides subparallel to near apical fourth then broadly, arcuately narrowed to subrectangular apices. *Legs* rather robust, punctulate, slightly roughened densely clothed with short, suberect and subrecumbent and long, erect pale hairs; tibiae with carinae complete; tarsi with segments 1-4 distinctly broadened, ventral pads distinct, those of segments 3 and 4 deeply cleft. *Mesosternum* sparsely punctate, moderately clothed with long, suberect white hairs medially and densely clothed with short, recumbent white hairs laterally; apical median process narrow, bifid at apex, strongly elevated above metasternal process. *Metasternum* finely, densely punctate, moderately clothed with short, suberect white hairs medially and densely clothed with short recumbent white hairs laterally; anterior median process narrow, slightly elevated where it joins mesosternal process. *Abdomen* shining, faintly punctate, moderately clothed with short, suberect pale hairs. *Length*: 7.9 mm.

Holotype, male (National Museum of Natural History) from 14 mi. northwest of Siquatepeque, Honduras, 19-VII-74, C. W. O'Brien. One female paratype from 5 mi. northwest of Comayagua, Honduras, 1600', 17-VII-74, C. W. O'Brien and one female paratype from 11 miles northeast of Catacamas, Honduras 15-VII-74, C. W. O'Brien. Paratypes in the collections of G. Ekis and W. F. Barr.

The prominent subbasal swellings of the elytra, the broadened tarsal segments, and the strongly elevated mesosternal process relates this species with *E. mexicanus* (Cast.). The two species also are similar in general coloration and markings. However, *E. irregularis* is distinctive in lacking a conspicuous broad band of black hairs across the middle and transverse concentrations of pale hairs across the anterior and posterior portion of the pronotum, by having the median pale fascia of the elytra uninterrupted at the suture, by having an oblique, subapical pale elytral fascia, and by having the abdomen darkened rather than reddish brown in color. The two small concentrations of pale hairs on the pronotum appear to be an important recognition feature for *E. irregularis*.

One of the paratypes which is 9.7 mm in length differs from the other specimens by having the basal fourth of the elytra mostly blackish.

